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of cleansing and of digging up burrows, 24 of which were found to be plague infected. The remaining 2 were taken at the only other place at which plague rats have been found this year, where the plague rat of March 7 was taken.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

SYDNEY, *May 2, 1904.*

*Bulletin No. 9.—Week ending at 1 p. m. on Saturday, April 30, 1904.*

Plague in rats.	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Rodents destroyed during week.....	2,037	1,369	.....
Rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week.....	785	562	1,347
Rodents found infected.....	1	4	5

*Plague in man.*—On April 25, 1904, a case of plague was observed in a lad, aged 17 years, employed in a gristmill, Darling Harbor. A plague rat and two plague mice were found on the premises.

On April 26, 1904, plague was diagnosed in a man, aged 33 years, employed as a carter at a Chinese fruit and produce store, near Belmore markets. A plague mouse was found on premises two doors away. This case terminated fatally on April 30, 1904.

Total cases from March 10, 1904 (date of first case) .....	5
Total deaths to April 30, 1904 .....	1
Total discharged to April 30, 1904 .....	1
Total remaining in hospital on April 30, 1904.....	3

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

#### BRAZIL.

##### *Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.*

Consul Furniss reports, May 16, as follows:

During the week ended May 14, 1904, 104 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism 1, aneurism 1, arterio-sclerosis 2, asthma 1, Bright's disease 1, bronchitis 3, cerebral congestion 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, diarrhea and dysentery 20, elephantiasis 1, epilepsy 1, fibroma 1, influenza 1, intestinal parasites 1, malarial fevers 7, meningitis 2, myelitis 1, nephritis 2, organic diseases of heart 4, puerperal eclampsia 1, puerperal fever 1, pneumonia 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 10, senile debility 1, stillborn 5, syphilis 1, tetanus 1, tetanus neonatorum 6, umbilical hemorrhage 2, whooping cough 3, other causes 20.

##### *Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever and smallpox—Recrudescence of suspect plague in Argentina—Mortality in Petropolis—Statistics from Nictheroy.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, May 15, as follows:

During the week ended May 7, 1904, there was but one vessel leaving here for the United States, viz, the steamship *Tennyson*. This vessel sailed on May 3 with 36 first-class and 124 steerage passengers

from this port. Some of these steerage passengers came from the River Plate, being transferred aboard the *Tennyson* direct from the Royal Mail steamer bringing them up from the Plate River region, without allowing the emigrants to come ashore in this port. She also had three new members of the crew taken on at this port. All were in good physical condition at the time of inspection, a half hour before sailing, and a supplemental bill of health was issued. The cargo of this ship, as usual, consisted of coffee.

There were no reports received here during this week in reference to plague either in any cities of this Republic or in Peru or Chile. A report, however, was received from Buenos Ayres saying that there had been a recrudescence of a disease resembling bubonic plague in Tucuman, in the Argentine Republic, which report was confirmed the following day. This was of date of May 7.

The plague in Rio de Janeiro has almost disappeared, there having been no cases nor deaths during the week.

The sanitary report for the week is as follows: In all there were 320 deaths. Of this number three were caused by yellow fever, with the same number of new cases reported. At the close of the week there were two cases of this disease in the Hospital Sao Sebastiao. At the week's end there were also four cases—convalescent—of plague remaining in Paulo Candido Hospital. Variola caused 26 deaths, with 53 new cases reported, and a total of 100 cases in Hospital Sao Sebastiao. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death, whooping cough 1, grippe 9, enteric fever 1, beri-beri 2, malarial fevers 6, and tuberculosis 47. The decrease in the malarial deaths is very striking during the last fortnight.

The weather has been cool and pleasant, the highest range of the thermometer being on May 5, 23.2° C., and the lowest on the same day, 16.4° C., with an average for the week of 20.21° C. The rainfall for the week amounted to 10.18 mm., with a daily average of 1.45 mm.

The following sanitary reports may be of interest:

*Mortality in Petropolis during month of April, 1904.*

Deaths as follows: Adult strangers—that is, not natives—6; adult Brazilians 18, minors 12, newly-born 4.

*Variola in the State of Goyaz.*

A dispatch of date of April 17, just received, states that the “epidemic of variola, which it was feared would invade and enter the State, and become widely spread throughout the State, has happily been localized in one locality, namely, Campinihas.”

*Sanitary statistics from Nitheroy.*

From April 3 to 30, 1904, there were made disinfections 135—132 in private houses and 3 in carriages in which cases of variola had been taken to hospitals.

Thirty-three disinfections of houses were done on account of variola; for plague, dead rats, etc., 97 disinfections, and for tuberculosis and scarlet fever, each, 1 disinfection.

During this period of time 16 cases of variola were removed to hospital, while for other causes during this time 27 sick were taken to the Hospital of S. Joao Baptista, 3 persons were taken to the Asylo de Observacao, and 1 to the Detencao para a Penitenciaria. Seventeen dead were removed from the Hospital S. Joao Baptista, 4 from the Isolation Hospital, 3 from the Penitenciaria, and 5 from private residences—in all 76 removals of sick persons and dead, to or from hospitals, etc., were made during the 27 days under consideration. During this period 148 vaccinations against variola were made, all in the homes of those undergoing the operation.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 2, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 4 deaths.

Prevailing diseases: Malarial fever and pulmonary phthisis. No quarantinable diseases in or around this port.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 27	Anselm.....	41	9	14	0
30	Senator.....	40	1	1	0
June 2	Belize.....	17	0	0	0

CANADA.

*Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports, June 6, as follows: Week ended June 4, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 365; number passed, 338; number detained, 27.

*Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of May, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 423; number passed, 383; number rejected, 40.

*Vessels leaving Vancouver for ports in the United States required to take out bills of health.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 1, 1904.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, asking that the consul at Vancouver be directed to require that all vessels leaving Vancouver for any port in Alaska, or other port in the United States, take out bills of health.

In reply I have to say that the consul was instructed in accordance with your request, by telegraph, on the 27th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.